

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Wednesday Morning, June 1, 1864. [No. 125

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:
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Special Notices charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

SUCH AS
MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
etc., etc., etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.
All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."
Mr. Ed. PENNINGTON is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.
Mr. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Sole Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

L. F. FISHER,

10. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS

FROM SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE

DEPARTURES.

Eastern Mails.

For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M. each day.

Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7:30 A. M.
For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7:30 A. M.

Southern Mails.

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6:30 A. M.
For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6:30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.

Eastern Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays at 4 P. M.
From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, at P. M.
From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at P. M.
From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, at P. M.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

CAIRO, May 29th.

At the crossing of the Atchafalaya the rear guard had a lively artillery duel with the enemy. Our loss, which was the heaviest sustained on the march, was one hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded. The rebel loss was two hundred and sixty killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners. The enemy also lost two pieces of artillery. To effect the crossing at Atchafalaya, twenty transports were placed abreast over the river, a bridge of planks was placed over the forecables, over which our artillery, teams, horses and mules passed. Half a dozen steamers ferried the men and baggage over. Ten gunboats protected the crossing, and the passage was completed on the 20th.

St. Louis, May 29th.

The Department of Missouri has been attached to the West Mississippi Department, thus placing the former under the orders of General Canby.

New York, May 26.

Herald's head-quarters correspondent says our line advanced from Bowling Green, is due south to Richmond. Lee has a longer distance to march, and the probabilities are we shall reach there first. Lee may, by forced marches, arrive there at the same time, but he'll be so exhausted that the result of the engagement will not be doubtful. A dispatch, dated Old Chesterfield 23rd, 10 p. m., says the news from Warren and Hitchcock is beyond our expectations. They succeeded in carrying the enemy's line of rifle pits on the south bank of the North Anna, driving him completely from his advantageous ground.

Chicago, May 27th.

In the House, yesterday the question of abrogating the reciprocity treaty with the British Provinces was discussed at length. The subject was finally postponed until the second Tuesday in December.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 21st says Sherman's head-quarters were at Kingston last night, seventy-nine miles from Chattanooga and sixty from Atlanta. Our advance was then some ten miles south of Kingston. There had been no severe fighting, since the affair at Resaca, but continual severe skirmishing, many prisoners being taken and many deserters coming in who represent Johnson's army so far dispirited as to render a respectable stand short of Atlanta an impossibility. Johnson is reported to have between fifty and seventy thousand men, exclusive of ten thousand Georgia militia at Atlanta engaged on fortifications. Much of Johnson's army is composed of the same material and behave quite poorly. Schofield's corps

is reported to have suffered very much. A number of his wounded is now in Chattanooga.

A Nashville correspondent states that Sherman's entire army resumed its march from Kingston, Georgia, on Tuesday, and flanked Johnson's strong position at Altoona on the Etowah river. His position is in a mountain fastness, and is considered a stronger one than that at Atlanta. This correspondent believes Johnson does not intend to fight but that his troops are being gradually transferred to Lee and Beauregard.

New York, May 27th.

A Havana correspondence says information is received from St. Domingo, which states that a counter-revolution has broken out in the provinces among the insurgents. The Spanish flag has been hoisted in several places. A number of the insurgent leaders have been shot by their own men.

A special to the Herald says an affair occurred on Wednesday at the National Hotel, between Senators Chandler and Voorhies of Indiana, in which the latter slapped the former's face. Hannegan, as friend of Voorhies interfered, and was in turn assailed by Chandler. Hannegan struck Chandler with a pitcher and dragged him to the floor by the hair and cuffed him until the affair was stopped by the bystanders. The fight originated in Chandler's denouncing democrats in such a manner that Voorhies construed his remarks as personal to himself.

The Herald's special gives the following account of the struggle for Taylor's bridge over the North Anna: When my last dispatch was written, a considerable force of the enemy was disputing our passage over the North Anna. Gen. Law's division of Longstreet's corps was posted in a strong earthwork between Long creek and the river, and seemed disposed to hold Taylor's bridge at all hazards, and poured into our lines a storm of shot and shell from their batteries, when Gen. Birney, with his division, advanced. Cols. Pierce and Egan, with the 1st and 2nd brigades, made an assault at 6 in the evening of the 22d, on the enemy's works. The rifle men of the enemy poured a deadly fire into their ranks while they charged on the batteries on the high ground and a little to the left of the bridge. Our artillery at the same time opened, tearing up the works with their whizzing missiles. The redoubt was carried at the point of the bayonet. A considerable number of rebels were killed in the entrenchments, and 110 were captured. The assault which was made under the immediate command of Birney is considered a very brilliant affair. Hancock wrote him a very congratulatory letter. The 3rd and 5th Michigan, 86th and 124 New

York, 99th Pennsylvania and 17th Maine suffered more severely than any other regiments in the division. The rebels, when driven from the redoubt to the rifle pits, retreated across the river; many of them swimming, the bridge being too much crowded to admit their crossing with as much celerity as they desired. An assault on the bridge was made without loss of time by the 4th Maine, and the bridge was carried, after a sharp skirmish, and the rebels driven from their position on the opposite bank.

At 11 o'clock, p. m., the enemy made a sortie from their works and endeavored to retake the bridge, but after a spirited skirmish of twenty minutes, were driven back. At mid-night they made another attack with a larger force and drove our men from the bridge, held it for some time, and made several attempts to burn it, but the 7th N. Y. heavy artillery coming up, the rebels were forced to retire, their fires were extinguished, and we occupied the bridge without further trouble. At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 24th, Birney crossed the North Anna at the bridge with a division, followed by Gibbon's division, and soon after by the balance of the corps.

The Herald's correspondent says our losses on the 22d and 24th does not exceed 5,000 killed, wounded and missing, while that of the enemy amounts to that in killed and wounded. We took 1,000 prisoners.

The World's special dated 11 a. m. of the 25th, says our entire army is on the south bank of the North Anna. Champion from Aspinwall the 11th, with \$30,000 in treasure arrived.

CAIRO, May 27th.

Banks with a portion of his army, arrived at Orleans on the 21st. It is not known that any new movement is on foot at present. In moving across the country in retreat from Alexandria, Banks left the Red river at Fort Desrussey and struck for Support, where he crossed the Atchafalaya, thence marched to Morganza; A. J. Smith's command also marched to Semmesport, where he embarked on transports.

A naval officer who left Pensacola on the 18th, says reports has been received there of another mutiny in the garrison of Fort Morgan; no particulars.

The New Orleans Delta of the 21st says an arrival last night reports a heavy battle as having taken place at San Luis, between the French and Mexicans under Nigrete, in which the former were thoroughly defeated. The news is not considered entirely reliable.

An exchange calls young men who stand round church doors to watch young ladies, as the congregation is going out, the "Devil's Pickets."

Lay out a Plan and Pursue it.

As the term of service of a majority of the soldiers of the California Volunteers will expire this summer, it is to be hoped that a few words of counsel and certain other remarks which we wish here briefly to make, may be attended to and received in the same spirit in which they are intended, viz: for the benefit of those to whom they are addressed.

It seems to be now tacitly admitted on all hands that the soldiers will be discharged here; and taking this for granted, it is evidently necessary for every man to have his arrangements so made, as at once and promptly, on his discharge, to go at something definite and tangible with a view to his future benefit. This is true of all, whether of those who wish to go to the East, mayhap to rejoin a wife and children from whom they have long been absent—of those who wish to revisit California, the State of their adoption: or finally, of those who have made up their minds to cast their future lot with Utah or the gold mines of Idaho. In every case it is necessary to lay out a fixed and a definite course, and rigidly and unbendingly pursue it. If the individual expects success in life. And be it remembered that our fellow soldiers on their discharge, will find themselves very much in the same position in which they were when they first started out in life, excepting that the sanguine hopes and buoyant spirits of early youth are not to be recalled. Now, we have all had some experience of the false steps which the youth on first leaving the paternal roof is so lamentably apt to make, and we know that a majority of such mistakes in life and errors in conduct, are primarily attributable to the want of a fixed and definite plan prescribed to oneself in the first place, or to the fact that after laying out a certain course we fail to keep the goal constantly before our eyes. No man ever yet succeeded in anything worth while in life, who followed the Micawber theory of "waiting for something to turn up." We must make the circumstances ourselves, and not be the mere creatures of them.

There is no use in making a long treatise upon the subject, when the whole matter may be simply summed up in a few words, and the argument on the subject is best seen by the contrast, which will appear in the respective courses of two men, who, going out under the same circumstances as nearly as may be, shall have—the one a plan which he means to and does pursue, and the other no plan or fixed course prescribed, but merely a nonchalant readiness to become the foot-ball of whatever circumstances may arise.

Now, the former, by bending his whole energies to the attainment of his purpose, and by working with an eye single to the attainment of the object in pursuit of which he set out, will not only be likely to gain that purpose—a result which will nerve him for the struggle to compass other and more difficult ends in future—but what is of even far greater importance, will, while thus working out his own ends, have the satisfaction of knowing that he is building up for himself, character and repute in the community where he may locate himself, and finally attain a position in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, compared with which, money is of little avail, and which will enable him to attain anything he may wish to accomplish amid the people where he is known. Character and credit are of far more avail than mere money or temporary position, and no man attains them without showing himself a steady consistent and firm pursuer of a course that has been first prudently calculated and rigidly examined.

On the other hand, he who starts out in the impression that by going somewhere else he will find something turn up for him, is exceedingly apt to discover himself at the end of his journey quite as badly off as at the beginning. "A day older and a day worse" is apt to be the result with him, though he may not admit it as his motto. His course is observed, as we of necessity observe and deduce general inferences from the course of all with whom we are thrown in contact; an impression gets

abroad that he is unsteady, unreliable, and in short that he has no plan. He fritters away the little money which he had in the beginning; he attains nothing, and in fine sinks in repute, in character, and lastly in his own self esteem, than which no worse fate can befall any man.

For those who may prefer to stay, there are abundant openings in the mines, now being everywhere opened in our own vicinity, but bear in mind that neither here nor elsewhere can any man succeed without a fixed and well defined plan laid out for his own conduct and guidance, and let us all conduct ourselves in accordance with this fact.

DISTURBING PUBLIC WORSHIP.—We have received a letter touching the cowardly and contemptible manner in which a meeting of Josephites was mobbed and insulted by a band of the pious (!) of the other wing, on Sunday evening last at the house of Mr. Stiles in the 12th ward.

A soldier who was present, who is a reliable man and who was there merely as a matter of curiosity, assures us that the facts are but little if any overstated. That is a poor cause that is obliged to have recourse to such argument; they are poor excuses personally who employ them, and meaner than all are those that hound them on, for the ignorant wretches do not take any such responsibility on their cowardly shoulders till they know in some way that it is acceptable to those who pull the wires and make the puppets dance. A very effectual remedy against a renewal of such things would be the stationing of a detail of soldiers around these public religious meetings that have been disturbed and interrupted, and we feel confident that forty rounds of cartridge and the glinting bayonet would have an effect in preventing such outrages which not all the bigotry and counsel in Utah could counteract.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

New York, May 30th.

City of Baltimore from Liverpool the 18th, Queenstown 19th: Conference held three hours session on the 17th, all the members were present. The *Daily News* says they can hardly be said to have advanced a single step, the prospect of agreement is as distant as ever, no common basis for discussion yet agreed upon. The Germans repudiate altogether the treaty engagements. Conference adjourned until the 28th of May, when more than one half of the time fixed for truce will have expired.

The *Daily Telegraph* says France advocates prolonged suspension of hostilities, if necessary.

Danish advices continue to charge Germans with plundering and confiscation after the armistice was declared.

The *La France* denies the rumors of the probable Ministerial changes in France.

Fears for the fatal termination of the Pope's malady have greatly increased.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to eight per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30th.

The *Enquirer* has a dispatch dated Head-Quarters, army of the Potomac, 27th, 6 a. m. It says: The whole army is again in motion, Hancock in advance, followed by Wright. General Warren is joining us, having brought up the rear of our former right wing over the North Anna. Burnside will cross at County Ridge and bring up our rear. The army moves with a celerity never known before; we will make twenty miles by night. Sheridan is ahead scouring the country.

Lee evidently thought we were going to turn his left and give battle on the north side of the South Anna, but he is out-generaled, and by night we will be within four hours march of Richmond. The whole country hereabouts is planted with corn which makes excellent pasture. We sweep all before us; horses, cattle, mules and contrabands, all fall into our trains.

New York, May 30th.

Steamer *Cassandra* from Orleans brings no news.

Havana advices mention the capture of Monte by the Spanish in St. Domingo.

A dispatch from Wheeling states that Gen. Hunter has reduced his army to light marching order and moved it from Cedar Creek. He has issued an order that the army is to live upon the country through which it passes.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.

A telegram from General Sherman dated, Dallas, Ga., 29th, reports that on Saturday an engagement occurred between the enemy and McPherson's corps. The rebels were driven back with a loss of 2,500 killed and wounded, and they left on our hands about 300 prisoners. Our loss not over 300.

Signed: STANTON.

A dispatch from Grant dated Hanover town, 29th, states that the army has successfully crossed the Pamunkey and now occupies a front about three miles south of that river. Yesterday a division of our cavalry had an engagement with the enemy south of Hawes store, driving him about a mile upon what appeared to be his new line. We will find out all about his position to-day. Our loss in the cavalry engagement was 350 killed and wounded. But 34 are known to be killed. Most of the enemy's dead and a number of their wounded fell into our hands.

Another official dispatch dated 2 yesterday afternoon, details the movements of several corps then in progress, but up to that time there had been no engagement.

Signed: STANTON.

New York, May 30th.

A special to the *Post* says it is reported that Secretary Chase will soon offer fifty millions of six per cent. bonds of '81 at public auction. The military news is good.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.

A bill to expedite the settlement of titles to land claims in California is being discussed during the morning hour in the Senate to-day.

The House to-day considered a resolution which concludes as follows: "This war is not waged on our part in any spirit of persecution or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States in revolt, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union with all the dignity and equality of right of the general States unimpaired; as soon as those objects are accomplished the war must cease." A motion to lay on the table was disagreed to by 27 to 114. The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Rebellious States by 81 to 27.

From the press it appears that the Convention, to-morrow there will be a large number of Missionaries in attendance. Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Ohio and Pennsylvania, are also largely represented. Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts are represented, but not largely. The Convention have a delegation from twelve States, some of whom held an informal meeting yesterday, when after interchanging views, resolutions were adopted against Lincoln and in favor of Fremont; against the suppression of the press, in favor of trial by jury, and protesting against any infringement of this right as destructive to American liberty; also amending the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery, and in favor of the Monroe doctrine and the one term principle as absolutely necessary to check the corruption. Apparently none but the delegation of War Democrats from New York were in favor of the nomination of Grant with Fremont. Present indications are that Grant will be withdrawn, and Fremont nominated without much opposition. Several names are mentioned to-night as probable candidates for Vice President—among them, General Cochrane, Gratz Brown, Gen. Logan, Gov. Andrews and Gen. Rosecrank. Cochrane is strongest. The platform will be as indicated in the resolutions at the German meeting yesterday. Comptroller Robinson of New York, has written a strong letter in favor of Grant. Parker Pillsbury brings a letter from Wendell Phillips, complaining that the Administration is a failure, because it has weighed treasure, blood and civil liberty, against slavery, and up to the present time, has decided to exhaust them all before it uses freedom heartily as a means of battle. He contends that the only plan for re-construction within twenty years, is to admit the blacks to citizenship, and he urges the nomination of Fremont or Butler, the former being his first choice.

MARRIED.
At Camp Douglas, April 30th 1864, by Lieut. J. C. Morrill, Adj't 3rd Inf. C. V., Serg't George W. W. of Co C 3rd Inf. C. V., to Miss Anna Gordon of Great Salt Lake City.

FOR THE KOOTENAY MINES.
The Bannack City Express Line, is now extended from Great Salt Lake City, U. T., to the Kootenay Mines, British Possessions; via:
Bannack City, Nevada City, Virginia City, Frenchtown, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Hell Gate, Pend Oreille, Mission, Half-Breed Settlement and Fort Kootenay to the Kootenay Mines, British Possessions. Passengers and Express matter conveyed.
May 27th, '64 ly 1. A. J. OLIVER & CO.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, \$750,000.
San Francisco, California.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire.
WALKER BROS. Agents.
my25-1w

NOTICE.
A meeting of the miners of the West Mountain District, Utah Territory, will be held at the General Reserve, Rush Valley, on Saturday, June 1st, 1864, for the purpose of dividing the District. By request of a majority of the miners.
JAMES S. WALKER, Deputy Recorder.
my25-1d

PUBLIC EXECUTION.—The recent public execution in London of five pirates has caused much newspaper discussion as to the policy of executing criminals in public. Here are two opposite views expressed on this subject: There is nothing awful in the spectacle. The mob wait for it, making rabid jests and laughing at every nonsense or brutality, and they go away in the same mood. The common reflection, after witnessing the last short struggle, is, "well, it is not much after all." And the dread of a similar fate, upon which the Home Secretary reckons so much, is more diminished than increased in ill-disposed minds by the grotesque view of death that has been presented. "It is soon over," says a brutal fellow, and goes away rather comforted if it should come to the worst with him.—*London Examiner*

I am not ashamed to avow that I went this morning to the hanging of the five pirates at the Old Bailey; and I am concerned to state my impressions at this public spectacle, because they were so utterly different from all which I have heard or read, or which it is the current fashion or folly to express at such exhibitions. It was to me the most solemn sight I ever witnessed—an instance of the punishment which awaits a bloody crime, where mercy is not prostituted or justice defrauded by the mitigation, without reason, of a salutary doom. As I watched from a commanding position an enormous crowd of spectators, which I should not hesitate to compute at as many as 20,000 or 25,000, chiefly men, and surveyed the sea of faces at the fatal instant when the drop fell and their expression was generalized by a sudden and common emotion, I should say that the pervading feeling was a cordial acceptance of the act then transacted before them, and a complete recognition that it was just and inevitable. I am convinced that there were few persons who could have escaped this emotion and conviction, from the sudden silence and entranced interest of this multitude of men; and if there had been previously some levity on the part of the lowest who had waited for this catastrophe, I am satisfied that at the last moment the better nature of all responded in concert to the terrible appeal, and that the sum total was a public good. This is so different from the effect which others ascribe to such scenes, that I ask to state my own conviction.—"Vigil," in the *London Times*.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was born January 17, 1706, and was the fifteenth of seventeen children, all of whom, as he relates, lived to be married; and he makes the remark that he was the youngest son of the youngest son, for five generations back. When very young, his father intended him for the church, which plan was relinquished as being too expensive. At ten years old he was taken home to assist his father in the business of tallow-chandler and soap boiler. Cutting wicks, filling moulds, and going of errands were, for two years, the chief employment of the future Mentor of America. At twelve years of age, he was apprenticed to his brother, a printer, who treated him with such harshness that, on obtaining a discharge, he left his service and traveled to Philadelphia, where he arrived almost penniless, but fired with an independent perseverance of spirit, and a confidence in his own resources, that enabled him to surmount every difficulty. Sauntering through the streets, with his pockets stuffed with shirts and stockings, and a roll of bread under each arm, he made, in the opinion of Miss Reade, (his future wife,) who was standing at her father's door as he passed, a most ludicrous figure. "Who would

have dreamed," exclaims de Warville, in his panegyric, "this miserable wanderer would become one of the legislators of America, the ornament of the new world, the pride of modern philosophy, and an ambassador to one of the richest, most powerful and enlightened nations in the universe."

Let the young reader consider this well, and attribute his success to the right cause—frugality, temperance, a proper application of means, and an untiring industry, which must eventually command success in almost any situation of life.

There are three instruments which the code of duelling recognizes—the small sword, the sabre, and the pistol. In France, the first is looked upon as the natural and accepted shape; the others are more or less exceptional. Most Frenchmen are fencers, and learn that science as an accomplishment. A French father does not, indeed, from his dying bed, press upon his child the duty of being "always ready with the pistol," which was the affectionate testamentary farewell of an Irish gentleman of some repute in these encounters, but he will take care to leave his son well grounded in the management of the rapier. Up to a recent period, a Frenchman, when challenged, invariably selected pistols.

Speculators have offered \$200,000 for the privilege of mining the coal under the city of Steubenville, Ohio.

W. I. APPLEBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah.
DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.
OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City. my23st

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF JORDAN SILVER MINING COMPANY,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.
May 17th, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above Company, an assessment of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per share was levied, payable on or before the first day of June next.
may20-td G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

NOTICE.
To STOCKHOLDERS IN THE JORDAN SILVER MINING COMPANY: All stock delinquent for assessments on the first day of June next, will be advertised for sale to the highest bidder, according to law. G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.
may20-td

W. C. GOODRICH. **GEO. THORNBURG.**
GOODRICH HOUSE,
Bannack City, Idaho Territory.
This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best market affords. Good Corral and Stable near the premises.
Patrons Solicited.
W. C. GOODRICH & CO.
my16plm

JOHN AVONDET,
Public Spectator, Salt Lake City.
Coats, Pantaloon, Vests and all manner of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Neckchiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated on the shortest notice and in the most approved style.
my10-1m

GEO. HIGGINS,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Virginia City, Idaho Territory.
Consignments Solicited. . . . Terms, moderate.
REFERENCES:
Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bolenburg & Kahn, Salt Lake City; W. Hussey & Co., Denver City, Colorado Territory; and Roe & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Territory.
my9plm

VIRGINIA HOTEL.
VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.
The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best market affords.
Fine Corral Accommodations.
On the premises; also, an Insurance Ranch where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security.
ap23p6w M. W. BROWN

JOHN W. CLEVELAND. **MORSE BROWN.**
CLEVELAND & BROWN,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Capacious Storage, etc., etc.
ap23p6w

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.
This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the best and fastest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other Ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS AND FREIGHTERS.
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise, Idaho, and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the best and swiftest route to any of the above places.
WEEKS & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise, Idaho, and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the best and swiftest route to any of the above places.

EAST BANNACK CITY.
IDAHO TERRITORY.
The great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 6 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,
BANKERS,
All the offices of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for GOLD DUST AND COIN.
Dust bought for Coin or Currency.
Cash paid for Government Vouchers.
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on New York.
San Francisco, Cal., and all other places.
my23st

CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City, and
DEALERS IN GOLD DUST AND COIN.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
The highest price paid for COIN AND GOLD DUST.
Office in Goodrich's Building, a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.
ASSAY OFFICE.
H. W. KEARNS, formerly of New York City.
ASSAYER AND REFINER.
Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction. Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas.
ap23p6w

PAIXON, THORNBURG & CO.,
BANKERS,
AUSTIN, N. T.
Draw on New York, Salt Lake, Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.
Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.
Purchase Bullion, and pay in the same for Coinage at the Mint.
Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact general Banking business.
H. W. THORNBURG, PAIXON, THORNBURG & CO.,
Virginia.
ASSAY OFFICE.
THEHALL & CO.,
AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.
Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin. We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.
All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.
THEHALL & CO.

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
This valuable preparation containing a highly concentrated Essence of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all kinds of the Stomach and Digestive Organs.
As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise; for which it imparts strength, restores the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, and is entirely free from the intoxicating qualities that attend the use of spirits of any kind.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from different kinds of derangement, being almost infallible in the treatment of the system that so frequently promotes that period of female weakness.
It is a safe and reliable remedy, and can be used in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc., being as effective as any other.
Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, and you will find it in all the leading drug stores.
416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!
Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one that will cure you. It is not surprising that you should be reluctant to try something new after the many experiments you have made of trying compounds sold on the public as a certain cure, but still it is not until you have tried NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP that you will find the cure.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.
It is the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been cured by the surprising curative powers of this medicine.

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DR. TOWNSEND'S VEGETABLE TOOTHACHE REMEDY.
Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is guaranteed to cure the Toothache in One Minute.
Caused by decay in the tooth, it will cure nearly all the gums. It will loosen the gums and cause them to adhere to the tooth. It will cure gum-boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an instant preparation, and the recipe for making it is sent by the proprietor from the Pharmacy to be of Indians in the Pacific Country.

DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Fever, and all Bilious Diseases.
These pills are made from vegetable, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person suffering from these ailments will find it a relief. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and can be used in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc., being as effective as any other.

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THE LONDON "TIMES" ESTABLISHMENT.
A visit to PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.—If there is anything that I hate it is the London Times, and all for its unparalleled abuse of my country. Yet, I must confess that a visit to its printing establishment excited my admiration. The admiration was for the machinery; the hate for the devil that possessed and used it. With its tremendous power, the Times comes nearer to an embodiment of Satan than almost anything that I have seen. It has a sort of Miltonic grandeur. In my estimation—enabled as I have been by extensive observation to measure its influence—there are few potentates in Europe so mighty. It has been well said that in England there are three estates: the Lords, the Commons, and the Times.

It is marvelous how much heed is given to it on the Continent. I have seen German papers reproduce one of its leaders, or give its analysis, again and again, and comment on it as if it were a speech from the Throne. Englishmen are always telling you that it does not represent the country; and yet, if there is anything that they believe in, and live by, it is the Times. I should hardly have wondered if some Sunday I had heard it intoned in some cathedral, or said in some parish church, "I believe in the Times." As an illustration, at an English meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Geneva, when it was proposed to adopt resolutions of sympathy for America, an English clergyman exclaimed, "O, don't let us pass resolutions, there will be something about it in the Times." For this, I give you my word.

Printing-house Square, a little out-of-the-way, half-enclosed nook, at the city end of Black Friar's Bridge, is the seat of the Times's empire. The dingy piles of brick are not in the least imposing. Yet there is about the place, a quiet, scholastic air, which makes you feel that you are in no common spot. At the right hand of the square is the office for advertisements, looking for all the world like a busy and crowded post-office. The advertising business of the Times is immense. Each day, a quarto, larger than the whole Evangelist, is filled with announcements, which pays no mean sum. Everything about the Times office is done with the utmost system, and therefore economy. There is a place for everything, and everything in its place. There is a perfect division of labor, and a place for each division. You enter a long room on the first floor where the form is got ready for stereotyping; for, with the exception of a single page, left open till the last moment for the latest intelligence, every particle of the paper is stereotyped before it goes to press. A part of this room, as well as one of the same size, above it, is used by the type-setters. These are always at work, day and night; there being two sets. I was interested in the relative sizes of the type boxes. In ordinary work "e" is the letter most used; its box being nearly twice as large as any other. My conductor assured me that in a theological article the letters most used were quite peculiar. Here "t" predominates; after it "w" and "y." The "y's," he said, were used because of the frequent recurrence of you; the proof certainly of a Northern-like directness. The "w's" doubtless have a logical squint towards the whys and the wherefores. In the first room were two telegraphic apparatuses; one communicating with the office of Reuter, the king of telegraphers and a German, the other with the House of Parliament. What comes from Louis Napoleon's or Palmerston's brain is here almost as soon as it is there. The Times is the great broker (and breaker) of the world's news without the inter-

vention of music or steam. News is everything.

The department of the proof-readers is prominent. Every word and point undergoes the utmost scrutiny. A single typical error in the Times might subject it to heavy damages in law.

The stereotyping was to me the point of culminating interest. This is to save time and money. These forms must be had for the press as soon as possible. To "set up" a single page of the Times takes six men eight hours, and there are 16 pages. Now, from the moment that a form is finished till it is reproduced in stereotype, is exactly 25 minutes. Away it is whirled to press. Another is made, and lo! the whole preparatory work is completed for the colossus of newspapers! In stereotyping, tissue paper is laid on the types, and over that paste-board; the whole is subject to pressure; the impression thus obtained is enclosed in a mould, the metal is poured on it, and the work is done. Sixteen tons of paper is consumed each day. Each day there are sent out 130,000 sheets. In the press-room I was proud to see Hoe of "New York, U. S. A.," taking the chief place.

I must not take space to speak of the luxury of the reporters' rooms, of the library, or of a multitude of things, curious and useful. "And now," said I, when the gentlemanly conductor had taken me through the establishment, "can you let me see JUPITER?"

"The Head-Thunderer," he answered solemnly, "is invisible. He is to be communicated with only by writing."

UNION IN ALABAMA.—At a Union meeting recently held at Huntsville, Alabama, Hon. Jere Clemons, a southern Union man, made a stirring speech, in which he said:

Falsehood, fraud and crime took us out of the Union. They told us that secession was necessary to save slavery. During the ten years preceding the rebellion, the State of Alabama had not lost ten slaves a year. We had a rebellion, and the consequence now is that there is not a man in the State of Alabama who can say that he has the title to a nigger. Not all of us have a title to anything. The practical result is emancipation. Cotton, they said, was king—would secure us recognition and independence. The result is, Confederate money is worth five cents on the dollar. They said that civil liberty and State rights would be secure by secession. The first act of the Confederate Congress deprived the people of the right to select their own President. If a man owned twenty negroes he was excused from military duty. If a man had ten starving children he was not. The man who owned the negroes could stay at home with his wealth; the man with starving children must leave them and go to the battle field. You and I may have had some fears of the success of the Confederacy. Thank God there is now no prospect of its success.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
308 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap21f

Co-Partnership Notice.

We have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Frag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco. And the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bros., as heretofore. RANSOHOFF BRO. my21f
S. L. City, April 4th, 1864.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States. apr21f PATRICK LYNCH.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of
COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,
CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS
and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES.

COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap21f

A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc.,...etc.,...etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

—O—

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

may21f

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.
\$4 per ton.
PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this rate at the above rate.
Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Store, will be promptly attended to.
GEO. W. CAMPBELL
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864.

C. OLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.
Clothing of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my21f

FOR SALE.
Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

ARMY PROPOSALS.
Commissary Department, U. S. A.
PROPOSALS FOR
SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 10th day of June 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores—
1st, FRESH BEEF.
The advertisement for Fresh Beef is withdrawn, and no bids will be received therefor.
2nd, FLOUR.
Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 Flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.
Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months, from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.
Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.
Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.
Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.
Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.
Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.
In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, one hundred and fifty (150) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.
Bids will be rendered in duplicate.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 1 P. M., on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1864.
Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.
CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M., the 10th day of June, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores; to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.
Oats—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.
Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 200 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.
Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.
Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 10th day of June, 1864.
Bids will be addressed (through the Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Stover, Asst. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed, Proposals for "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.
D. B. STOVER,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, District of Utah

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